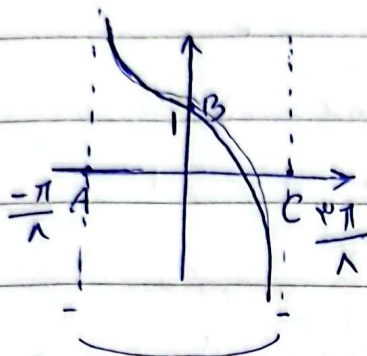


باران تسلیبی

$$y = \tan\left(-2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad -1$$



$$T = \frac{\pi}{|b|}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$B = (0, 1)$$

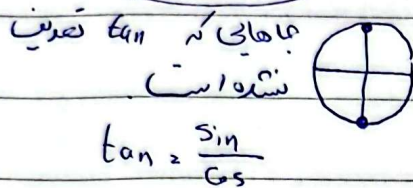
$$-2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-2x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-2x + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow -2x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow C = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



$$\tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \times 1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

* می توانستیم A و C را محاسبه کنیم و اندازه ی قاعده را مستقیماً برابر طول دوری قاعده $(\frac{\pi}{2})$ قرار دهیم.

$$\frac{r}{\mu} \leftarrow \text{بلی از اینجا} \quad x^2 - (\sin \alpha)x - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \quad -2$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = ?$$

$$\frac{r}{q} - \frac{r}{\mu} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\mu q \left(\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{r}{\mu} \sin \alpha + \frac{r}{q} - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \right)$$

$$q \sin^2 \alpha - r \sin \alpha + V = 0$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{V}{r} \quad \text{و.ق.ع.}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{V}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{q} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{q}{1}}$$

Date:

Sub:

$$\log(\sin \alpha) - \log(-\cos \alpha) = \log r - r$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = ?$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha} = r$$

$$\sin \alpha = -r \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \leftarrow \sin \alpha = -r \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$1 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{r\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = ?$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{r}{10} \quad -r$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{10} = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10} - 1}{10\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{10} - 1}{10\sqrt{10}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10} + 1}{10\sqrt{10}} \right)^2$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{10 + 2\sqrt{10} + 1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{10} - 1}{10\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\frac{10 + 2\sqrt{10} + 1 - 10 + 2\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{4\sqrt{10} - 9}{10}$$

Date:

Sub:

$$\sin x \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\sin x \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} > 0$$

$$\frac{P \sin x + \sin x \cos x}{P - \cos^2 x} < 0$$

؟ - انہی کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\sin x (P + \cos x) < 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \sin x < 0$$

$$P(\sin^2 x)$$

$$\textcircled{+}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} > 0$$

$$\frac{-(1 - \sin^2 x)}{\cos x} = \frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{-\cos^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cos x < 0$$

* (نہی کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے) انہی کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے

$$\sin x \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = ?$$

$$\frac{P}{\sin x} + \frac{P}{\cos x} = 0 \quad -4$$

$$\frac{P}{\sin x} = \frac{-P}{\cos x} \rightarrow P \cos x = -P \sin x \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{P}{-P} \cos x$$

$$\frac{-P}{P} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$$

$$\cot x = \frac{P}{-P}$$

$$\frac{-P}{P} + \frac{P}{-P} = \frac{-2+2}{-4}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{0}{-4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin \omega_0}}{\sin \omega_0 + \sin l_0}$$

-V

$$\sin \omega_0 = -G S F_0$$

$$1 + G S F_0 = P G S^r \left(\frac{2\pi}{r} \right) \rightarrow \sqrt{r} G S F_0$$

$$\sin \omega_0 + \sin l_0 = P \sin^r \omega_0 G S F_0 = \frac{1}{r} \times P G S F_0 = G S F_0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r} G S F_0}{G S F_0}$$

$$= \sqrt{r}$$

Date:

Sub:

$$(1 - \sin^r \omega)(r \cos^r 1_0 - 1) \left(\frac{1 - \tan^r r_0}{1 + \tan^r r_0} \right) \quad - 1$$

$$1 - \sin^r \omega = \cos(r \times \omega) = \cos 1_0$$

$$r \cos^r 1_0 - 1 = \cos(r \times 1_0) = \cos r_0$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^r r_0}{1 + \tan^r r_0} = \cos r_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 1_0 \cdot \cos r_0 \cdot \cos 2_0 \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1 \sin 1_0}{1 \sin 1_0}} \frac{\sin 1_0}{1 \sin 1_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos 1_0}{1 \sin 1_0} = \frac{1}{1} \cot 1_0$$

$$\cos^r \alpha - 1 r \cos \alpha = ? \quad \sin \alpha + r \cos \alpha = r \quad - 9$$

$$\cos^r \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos^r \alpha}{r} \rightarrow \cos^r \alpha = r \cos^r \alpha - 1 \quad \hookrightarrow \sin \alpha = r - r \cos \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{1 - \cos^r \alpha - 1 r \cos \alpha}_{-1} = -9$$

$$\cos^r \alpha + (r - r \cos \alpha)^r = 1$$

$$\cos^r \alpha + r + 9 \cos^r \alpha - 1 r \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$10 \cos^r \alpha - 1 r \cos \alpha = -1$$

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~~ABC~~

Date:

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$$C = 180^\circ - VP - A = 108^\circ - A$$

-10

$$\sin C = \sin(108^\circ - A) = \sin 108^\circ \times \cos A - \cos 108^\circ \times \sin A$$

$$\sin 108^\circ \cos A + \sin VP \cos VP \sin A = \cos \frac{rA}{r}$$

$$A = 109^\circ$$